

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

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ABOLISH THE OIL INSPECTION.

That the state inspection of coal oil is a rank piece of populist paternalism of pure type, and an expensive bit of folly is shown by the report of the outgoing inspector L. F. Hilton. It shows that during the year 1894 there were inspected 101,064 barrels of oil at a cost of \$11,274.31. This covered the entire amount of oil examined, as during the whole year not one barrel was discovered which could be rejected. For the month of January, 1895, there has been inspected and approved 7,431 barrels of oil at an expense of \$750.64, of which not one barrel has been rejected. From April 1, 1893 to Dec. 1, 1893, inclusive there were 77,678 barrels inspected, at an expense of \$9,110.21, and not one rejected. Taking this little period of twenty-one months, according to the inspector's own figures, and we discover that the consumer has had to pay the snug sum of \$21,135.16. Is this not pretty dear for our whistle? What have we gained by this inspection? Positively not one thing—not a particle of oil has been rejected, according to the showing. It is notoriously well known that the so-called test in this state is not a rigid one, and had the Standard Oil monopoly been desirous it could have run into Nebraska a much lower grade of oil which would still have come within the provisions of the law. Our state is no freer from explosions than those which prescribe no tests but let the oil come in upon business principles; i. e. a low grade or inflammable oil will not be purchased by the public on account of its dangerous character, any more than axle grease butter or oleomargarine will drive out the best creamery or dairy product.

Nor is that all, for by the figures of the same document we discover that during the same period the outgoing inspector has collected the sum of \$10,149.20 for the inspection of gasoline, of which the official naively (not naively) says: "I can find no authority under the law for the collection of fees for inspecting gasoline, and am advised that I am individually liable to the parties from whom such fees are collected if they should make a demand upon me that the fees so collected should be refunded."

The question naturally arises has Mr. Hilton been blackmailing the Standard Oil Company out of these fees for the alleged inspection of gasoline, although he candidly confesses that he believes under the law he had no right to do so? Next has this levying of tribute been the means of closing the official eye while inferior coal oil was permitted to enter the state?

Of the amount of so-called fees for the inspection of gasoline Mr. Hilton proposes to try and retain \$5,621.96, as he claims there was a deficiency in the aggregate fees during his term of \$4,527.24. Now if the inspector's position as quoted above from the language of his report true, the amount can never be recovered by the state from himself or bondsmen, as the law will not give the great state of Nebraska any greater latitude in the collection of illegal fees than it will the individual. The amount of confessedly illegal fees which Mr. Hilton hopes to retain constitutes nearly one-half of the entire amount collected during his entire official life.

The lesson to be drawn from the above presentation is that it would be better for the state of Nebraska to abolish its espionage of illuminating oils—at least as at present conducted—and allow the business to be managed like any other, upon sound business principles, viz: that the best oil will sell readiest at profitable prices, and inferior oil will only be bought at purchaser's risk only upon grounds of its cheapness.

The Ft. Wayne, Ind., Journal has twenty-two libel suits of \$25,000 each on its hands, the mayor, chief of police, and a score of policemen having commenced that number of actions. This would indicate that the Journal is one of the wealthiest papers in the country.

"Out of their own mouths shall ye convict them." If our old friend Stebbins, who was formerly on the inside, is to be believed, the editor of the Era has given certain people a bone, when something else was desired. See?

It is pleasant to learn from Oregon that "ex-Governor Penneyer has returned to his sawmill." Oregon has beautiful sawing timber, and Penneyer should never again get out of hearing of his buzz-saw.

NEBRASKA will soon receive \$20,000 from the general government as her share of the state agricultural college fund.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT speaks of the present situation at Washington as "a spectacle of ignorance, idiocy and positive lunacy;" and being a democrat, he has a right to speak his mind in that free and emphatic manner.

HENRY CLEWS has no fears that even a democratic administration can wreck the credit of this nation in the short time that must elapse before the republicans secure control of every branch of the government. He bases this belief on the following table of national debts: United States, \$1,064,241,000; Austria-Hungary, \$2,866,339,539; France, \$4,446,793,398; Great Britain, \$3,350,119,563; Germany, Prussia, etc., \$2,381,422,112; Italy, \$2,324,826,329; Russia, \$3,491,018,494. This country has the smallest debt and the largest resources of any of the great power. The per capita debt of Canada is \$60, against \$15 here. The liabilities growing out of the recent panic, the worst the country has ever known, amount to less than 1 per cent of the true assets of the people. "No one can appreciate these facts," he says, "without having faith in our country's hope to be better times in the near future, and charity for the limited intellect of many of those who obstruct the necessary national legislation, which is the cause of the present troubles.—State Journal.

LEGISLATIVE LACONICS. Representative Harris has introduced a couple of bills which the committees have recommended be adopted. One of them relates to the salaries of county superintendents; the other appropriates \$20,000 for the agricultural experiment stations heretofore established at Ogallala and Culbertson. He will be in luck if he gets through both houses.

Senator Akers was invited to Hastings last Saturday to address a meeting of Adams county farmers upon his irrigation bill, modeled after the Wright law of California. It is said the bill is meeting with general approval, with the exception of the "free silver" fellows who object to the fact that in the original draft of the measure a provision for gold-bearing interests—which is usual in California—had inadvertently slipped in. For the information of these opponents it is only necessary to state that this objectionable feature was stricken out at the first meeting of the irrigation committee.

The pop senators succeeded in putting themselves on record by solidly voting for populist Senator Stewart's bill providing for the forfeiture of school land leases after the interest thereon had become three months' delinquent. Fortunately there was enough of a republican majority to give the measure its quietus. What do the drouth stricken populists of Lincoln county think of such a bill.

A pretty good general idea of the amount of work done this session can be obtained from the following statement: The house has passed twenty-five bills and killed four on passage. It has indefinitely postponed sixty-nine. It has 100 house rolls and one senate file on general file read for consideration in committee on the whole. It has 249 house rolls and seven senate files in the hands of its standing committees. There are four senate files on first reading, three house rolls and six senate files on second reading, three house rolls on third reading and one bill on the table—a position which would doubtless be a surprise to any bill. The senate has passed thirteen bills, indefinitely postponed sixteen, has two on third reading, has forty-two in the hands of the printer and 127 in the hands of the standing committees. In the house 486 bills have been introduced, and in the senate 291.

The seed bond bill has passed both houses. Under its provisions counties may vote bonds to the amount of five per cent of the assessed valuation for the purpose of seed grain, and authority is given to invest the permanent school funds in such bonds. It is thought there will be no trouble in finding a market for county bonds voted under the provisions of the act. Some controversy arose in the house over what the committee on public lands and buildings considered was their exclusive privilege—that of junketing among the state institutions—by the finance committee. The matter was settled by the chairman of each committee selecting three members from his conferees to make the tour at state expense. The legislature has adjourned until three o'clock p. m. of Thursday of this week, in order to give the above and other committees time to make their trips.

ADRY TELLS HIS STORY

Harry Hayward's Brother Testifies In the Murder Trial.

USE THE INSANITY DODGE.

Objections of Defendant's Counsel to His Testimony Overruled by the Court—Examination of Ex-Mayor Ends End—Third Trial Will Testify.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—Adry Hayward, the brother of the man accused of murdering Catherine Gung, was in court this morning before the trial began. His wife sat beside him with traces of recent tears upon her cheeks, but Adry maintained a mask of smiles and joviality. When Harry was brought in by the deputies the two brothers met, but there was no sign of recognition other than a smile of commiseration on the face of Harry. Dr. Thaddeus T. Hayward, the third brother, was present and was visibly more cordial to Harry than to Adry. It is understood he will go on the stand and swear that his brother Adry is mentally incapable and, in fact, insane. The direct examination of ex-Mayor Eustis was resumed at the opening of the court. The ex-mayor repeated the now familiar story. Adry Hayward was then called to the stand. He stated that he was 33 and Harry was 29 years of age. He had come to Minneapolis 25 years ago from Macoupin county, Illinois, where he was born. He was employed in his father's office, and transacted most of the loan and rental business. Harry was not employed there, but often came there. Harry had told him that last summer and fall he was engaged in loaning money on demand. Harry had also told him that he gambled some. He had told him of having loaned money for Miss Gung and of having gambled with her money. At this point Mr. Erwin arose and said: "I wish to enter an objection here. This witness has an illusion on this subject and is in fact insane."

"I don't see," said the court, "that he's any more insane than some of the attorneys in this case."

"I take an exception to the court's ruling," retorted Erwin.

With that remark he set down and the examination proceeded.

"He told me," continued Adry, "that she held some notes secured by a mortgage on a flour mill at Hamel and asked me to go out with him to Hamel and see about it. We drove out, and though I advised him against the loan he made it. Three weeks later he came in and said he had been very lucky as the mill had burned and he would probably get the money to handle. About the middle of September he asked me if I wanted to make good money. I said yes and he said I could get about \$2,000 if I was not particular. He asked me if I was willing to kill a woman for \$2,000. I said I was not willing to kill anybody. He said it was easy to do it and nobody would be suspicious of me, as they only looked up a set of criminals who had been convicted of crimes before. After that he said he knew a hackman that would do anything for him. He said it would be easy to kill her in a hack and, if necessary, the hackman could be killed too. I asked him if the hackman had a family and he said he did. I then said it would be an awful thing to kill a woman, let alone a hackman. After that he suggested getting her drowned in a lake, but that looked too much like suicide and he gave it up. Then he wondered how she would fall if he took her riding in a buggy and they should strike a boulder, whether she would fall in or out."

On the morning of Nov. 6 Harry had come to his flat. "He took out a package of money," continued Adry, "and asked if my vault was open. I said no, as it was election day. Then he said he was through with me and that I had not any nerve. He had found a man, however, who had nerve, an ex-policeman named C. A. Blitt."

Turning to the question of life insurance, witness said: "He said the dressmaker had been up in the New York Life and had passed the examination all right, but there was some mistake about the papers and they had to be sent back. She made a mistake in getting a \$5,000 instead of a \$7,000 policy."

"He said," the witness continued, "that he had killed two persons in the east and he had killed a third, but he stopped there and would say nothing more. He also said he had caused a fire where the loss was \$450,000. He said he got \$2 for doing it. He said there was nothing in haunting people. I had told him that if he killed her she would haunt him. He said: 'People dream of such things, but if you had any nerve you would go out and kill somebody. It don't make any difference who you kill, some one. Kill a cripple, it's better for them to die than to live anyway. Go out and kill someone and I will give you \$100.' I asked him how he would know that I had done it and he said he could see it in the papers. I said I would not do it. The last conversation I had with him I don't want to say anything about, but I went and told Elder Stewart."

"Hold on there," said Erwin: "we object as immaterial."

The objection was sustained, but Adry was allowed to state that he made a communication to Mr. Stewart.

"Shortly after 7:30 on the night of the murder Harry came to my flat and asked me for \$5. I gave it to him and then he said: 'You'd better go to the theater tonight. Take your wife and go, something is going to happen.' He seemed a little excited—it was one of the few times I ever saw him excited. I took him by the arm and tried to detain him. He shoved himself loose and said: 'I've no time to fool now. I'm in a hurry—"

Then he went away. I asked my wife if she did not want to go up and make a visit to her father. At first she said she was too tired, but we finally went. When we got home, or shortly afterwards, I heard a quick step in the hallway and then saw a light in Harry's room. I heard nothing more until 3 in the morning, when Harry came to the door and said, 'Something has happened. Miss Gung has been murdered. She was found stone dead in the road near Lake Calhoun.' He asked me to come into his flat and I did so. He got out his Colt's revolver and cleaned it. There was very little dirt on it. As he was doing this he said: 'It's just like picking up money.'"

TO SUE EX-OIL INSPECTOR HILTON.

Refuses to Give Up \$5,000 in Fees Collected on Gasoline.

LINCOLN, Feb. 11.—It is said that suits will be commenced today by Attorney General Churchill on the bonds of ex-Oil Inspector Hilton. Hilton refused to turn over \$5,000 in fees to the state, claiming that they were paid in fees for inspecting gasoline, and since there is no law warranting inspection of the fluid he was personally liable for the return of the same. There was a conference held between Governor Holcomb, State Auditor Moore and the attorney general, in which the case of Hilton was freely canvassed. They arrived at the decision that in the absence of any prima facie evidence of intent to defraud the state Hilton could not be proceeded against save in a civil suit on his bond. The claim set up by Hilton that gasoline is not an illuminating oil is laughed at by every official connected with the state house. The fact is pointed out that a number of towns in the state use it for illuminating purposes in their street lamps. It is hinted that Hilton has so disposed of his funds that he is in a position to pay, and there is considerable speculation as to what has become of the money.

Irwin on Trial.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—George M. Irwin, the discretionary pool operator, was placed on trial here today on the charge of false pretenses. The morning was devoted to getting a jury. The following brokers from Chicago are here to testify to Irwin's speculations in grain: R. L. Thornton and J. A. Ball, of Bartlett, Frazier & Co.; J. Murphy, of Norton, Worthington & Co., and W. H. Morton of McPherson, Morton & Jackson.

Debs Case Again Delayed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Debs conspiracy case was again delayed today by the illness of Juror Coe. Judge Grosscup and a physician visited the juror at his hotel and at the opening of court the judge announced that Coe could not be in court for at least two weeks. After a lengthy consultation with the attorneys the court said that at 2 o'clock he would announce a decision as to what action would be taken.

Prominent Cotton Manufacturer.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Hilton Greaves, one of the most important cotton manufacturers in England, died at Oldham.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

A bill was introduced in the Arkansas legislature prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in Arkansas.

A bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections was presented in the Illinois house by Representative Kierkeboe.

Samuel Doss escaped from the sheriff at Murphysboro, Ill., a few minutes after he had received a five years' sentence.

Mrs. Abner Johnson of Kay county, Oklahoma, was pursued by wolves. The time arrived a neighbor saved her.

Charles Payne and a companion named Laws were struck by a Vandalia train near Brownstown, Ill., and instantly killed.

Missouri Pacific has determined to stand by the Union Pacific and has withdrawn from the local association at Kansas City.

M. M. Tucker, his wife and three children were murdered near Ardmore, I. T., and their house burned over their bodies.

Jim Price, who killed Marshal Beard of Claremore, I. T., three months ago, surrendered and was taken to Fort Smith, Ark.

Ann Arbor ferryboats Nos. 1 and 2 are still fast in the ice off Manistee. An effort will be made to convey coal to them by sleds.

A bill was introduced in the Missouri house providing for the creation of a statute revision commission, to prepare for the revision legislature of 1893.

THE LATEST NEWS OF TRADE.

Chicago Grain and Revisions. CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Wheat was easy today. The cables, which were lower, were principally responsible for the weakness, but the week's arrival, a moderate decline in the decline. At the low price there was some buying and a moderate reaction resulted. May opened at 82 1/2, and closed at 82 1/2. Corn was easy in sympathy with wheat and on selling by Jones. May opened unchanged at 49 1/2, and closed at 49 1/2. Oats were dull but steady on moderate buying. May opened unchanged at 26, touched 25 1/2, and related to the opening price. Provisions were weak on the heavy hog receipts. May pork opened 17 1/2, lower at 16 1/2, and closed at 16 1/2. May lard sold at 55 1/2 and ribs at 43 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES. WHEAT—February, 56 1/2; May, 55 1/2; July, 54 1/2; September, 53 1/2. CORN—February, 49; May, 48 1/2; July, 47 1/2; September, 46 1/2. OATS—February, 27 1/2; May, 26 1/2; June, 25 1/2; July, 24 1/2. PORK—February, \$19; May, \$18 1/2. LARD—February, \$17 1/2; May, \$16 1/2. RIBS—February, \$15 1/2; May, \$14 1/2; July, \$13 1/2.

Chicago Live Stock. CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—HOGS—Estimated receipts, 65,000 head; left over, 7,000 head; 400 mixed packers, \$8.00; heavy shipping, \$1.70; rough, \$1.75. CATTLE—Estimated receipts, 15,000 head; market slow, prices weak to 10c lower. SHEEP—Estimated receipts, 17,000 head; market generally 10c lower.

South Omaha Live Stock. SOUTH OMAHA, Feb. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200 head; 1,200 head; \$4.00; 1,200 head; \$3.50; 1,200 head; \$3.00; 1,200 head; \$2.50; 1,200 head; \$2.00. MARKET STEADY. HOGS—Receipts, 3,700 head; light, \$1.40; heavy, \$1.30; market steady. SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; market strong.

DEATH FOR REBELS.

Hawaiian Military Court Sentences the Leaders to Hang.

TO TRY LIL FOR TREASON.

Great Interest Over the Dethroned Queen's Case—One Englishman and One American Among the Condemned—Killed From Honolulu Arrive.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—Hawaiian advices by steamer Warrimoo to Feb. 2: There is a lull in affairs here and quiet will probably reign until the military court, now sitting, will have finished its work. There are a large number of conspiracy cases yet to be tried and the probabilities are that the court will sit for three weeks at least. Great interest is attached to the forthcoming trial of the ex-queen. The government claims to have more than sufficient evidence to convict her of treason. What her punishment will be in case of conviction is hard to conjecture. Her case will probably come up on next Monday. She is charged with treason. The charges read: First—Treason by engaging in open rebellion against the republic of Hawaii, by attempting by force of arms to overthrow and destroy the same and by levying war against the same, and by adhering to the enemies of the republic of Hawaii, giving them aid and comfort within the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. Second—Treason by aiding, abetting, procuring, counselling, inciting, countenancing and concealing others to commit treason and engage in open rebellion against the republic of Hawaii and to attempt by force of arms to overthrow the same, and adhere to the enemies of the republic of Hawaii, in giving them aid and comfort in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. There are six specifications in the charge. The military commission has brought in findings in 34 cases. Their names are: R. W. Wilcox, S. Nowlin, H. E. Bertelman, Carl Wiedemann, W. H. C. Greig, Louis Marshall, W. C. Lane, J. C. June, C. T. Gulick, W. H. Richards, W. Seward, T. B. Walker, Solomon Kani, Pelahua, Lot Lane, Thomas Poole, J. Kalakua, Robert Pelau, J. W. Kipikane, Keliona, Joseph Clark, E. Kiolani, Joseph Clark, D. Jannua, W. Widdifield, Josea Kiakihia.

Leaders Sentenced to Hang. Of the foregoing D. Jannua and J. Kalakua were acquitted. The others were all found guilty and sentences were fixed by the committee subject to review by President Dole. The sentences vary much, all the way from sentence of death to imprisonment for five years with fines. The lowest sentence for treason by the Hawaiian statutes is imprisonment for five years and a fine of not less than \$5,000. The six leaders were all sentenced to be hanged. They are: Charles T. Gulick, William H. Richards, William T. Seward, Robert W. Wilcox, Sam Nowlin and Henry Bertelman. Sentence in the last two cases will be commuted, as both men have furnished valuable evidence for the government. Gulick was born in this country. Rickard is an Englishman. Wilcox is a Hawaiian.

The only one of the four who is entitled to the protection of the United States is William T. Seward. As yet no date has been fixed for the executions. The only important case tried by the military court since the departure of the Australia is that of V. V. Ashford. He is charged with treason. A batch of 20 native rebels, charged with treason, is now occupying the attention of the court. United States Minister Willis has changed his attitude somewhat since the last advices. He is not so belligerent in his demands. His latest communication to the government is a request that if the death penalty is imposed in cases of any Americans that the executions be postponed until he can communicate with his government. The British commissioner has made a similar request. Thus far two men who claim American protection have been tried. They are Louis Marshall, charged with open rebellion and Thomas Walker, who pleaded guilty to the charge of treason.

The government has decided to banish three persons from the islands for complicity in the rebellion. They are J. E. Cranston and A. Muller, for conspiring to use dynamite, and J. R. Johnston, special police officer, who turned traitor. The men will be sent on the Warrimoo, leaving for Victoria today. Cranston and Muller were to blow up the Central Union church on the night when the rebellion broke out. Of the exiles, Johnston is a British subject, Cranston an American and Muller a German. They say they do not know what they were arrested for; were given no trial; were kept confined without any chance of communication, and did not know they were to leave until the Warrimoo whistled to leave. Johnston will remain at Vancouver, but the others say they will not leave the steamship, but will return on her to Honolulu when she goes back. They claim that they have been victims of gross outrage.

Minister Hatch May resign. Schooner Norma arrived at Honolulu on Jan. 30 with a cargo of salmon, 56 days from Claxton. No traces of arms or opinion were found and thus another sensation was spoiled. The steamer Daisy Kimball, recently purchased by a Hawaiian firm, was wrecked on the coast of Hawaii on Jan. 25. She proved to be a total loss. Insured for \$35,000. F. M. Hatch, the minister of foreign affairs, may resign shortly and leave for San Francisco. His successor will probably be W. N. Armstrong, formerly of the New York bar. To obtain a decision of his exact status, F. C. Jones, a prominent property holder under the republic, wrote Minister Willis to learn just what position he occupied in the United States; whether he was still subject to the income tax and at the same time cannot look to the American government for protection.

The Perils of Dentistry.—To Dentists. A sensation has been caused in Berlin by the death of a dentist from blood poisoning under the following circumstances: On drawing a lady's teeth he happened to get his finger into the patient's mouth. At that moment she convulsively closed her teeth. A few hours afterward the dentist was found to be suffering from blood poisoning, which spread so rapidly that an operation, which was performed on the same day, had no effect. The next day he became delirious and died shortly afterward.—London News.

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